United Nations A/C.2/59/L.2

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 83 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Qatar:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002 and 58/202 of 23 December 2003,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Emphasizing that the international financial system should further sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and poverty eradication, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development, including the mobilization of domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance and external debt relief, and an

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

04-55231 (E) 141004

open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory global trading and financial system,

Reaffirming the commitment to create an enabling environment at both the national and international levels that is conducive to development and to the eradication of poverty through, inter alia, good governance with each country and, at the international level, transparency and accountability in the financial, monetary and trading systems, including in the private sector and transnational corporations,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems, and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development[4] and on innovative sources of financing for development;[5]

2. *Notes* that the global economic recovery is still fragile and should be strengthened and sustained, and stresses the importance of cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with risks of financial instability and to ensure a strong and steady recovery, including regional monetary cooperation, as a means of achieving greater financial stability;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for enhanced and predictable financial flows to developing countries, and in this regard expresses concern with continued net outward transfer of financial resources from developing to developed countries, underscores the need for appropriate measures at the national and international levels to address this issue, and notes the efforts that have been made thus far to this end and of the fact that for some developing countries those transfers, at the present time, indicate positive developments in the trade balance, which are required, inter alia, for debt repayment and which allow for the purchase of foreign assets;

4. *Underlines* the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty reduction and the strengthening of their democratic systems, and reaffirms that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that national policies have the leading role in the development process;

5. *Also underlines* the importance of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth, and welcomes the efforts undertaken to this end by the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Forum, as well as the consideration by the International Monetary and Financial Committee of ways to sharpen tools designed to promote international financial stability and enhance crisis prevention, including through an even-handed implementation of surveillance and a

[4] A/59/218 and Corr.1.

[5] A/59/272.

sharpening of surveillance on capital markets and systemically and regionally important countries, with a view, inter alia, to the early identification of debt-related systemic vulnerabilities, surveillance and enhancement of its pro-growth orientation, the better coordination of multilateral and regional surveillance, the fostering of appropriate policy responses, the provision of adequate precautionary support to deal with external crises and further improvements in the transparency of macroeconomic data and statistical information on international capital flows;

6. *Reiterates* in this regard that measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and to improve transparency of and information about financial flows are important and must be considered;

7. *Notes* the impact of financial crises and risks of contagion to developing countries, regardless of their size, and underlines the need to ensure that the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, have a suitable array of financial facilities and resources to respond in a timely and appropriate way to such crises that includes counter-cyclical policies;

8. *Also notes* that building an environment that encourages investment by the domestic business sector requires policies that are able to offset the fluctuations in growth and employment caused by external shocks, and thus encourages the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to incorporate increased policy flexibility into structural adjustment programmes to accommodate appropriate counter-cyclical policies;

9. *Stresses* the need to advance the efforts to reform the international financial architecture, and in this regard encourages the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue examining the issues of the voice and effective participation of developing countries, through the implementation of the principles of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making processes, and stresses that the Bretton Woods institutions should take into account the specific conditions of developing countries in determining their economic policies;

10. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the International Monetary Fund on quotas, and notes the conclusion of the Fund's Twelfth General Review of Quotas, the report on which indicated the adequacy of the current level of Fund resources and the intention of the Executive Board, during the period of the Thirteenth General Review, to monitor closely and assess the adequacy of Fund resources, to consider measures to achieve a distribution of quotas that reflects developments in the world economy and to consider measures to strengthen the governance of the Fund;

11. *Also welcomes* the ongoing work of the World Bank on aid effectiveness and financing modalities to complement increased aid flows and commitments, including innovative mechanisms, and calls for an institutional analysis by the Bank and the International Monetary Fund of such initiatives as the International Finance Facility, and those considered by the Technical Group in its report to the World Leaders Summit on Action against Hunger and Poverty;

12. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, and underscores the need to ensure their implementation, on a voluntary and

progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion;

13. *Invites* the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and are an essential source of knowledge and expertise for their developing country members;

14. *Calls for* the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies, to pay due regard to the special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries and to minimize the negative impacts of the adjustment programmes on the vulnerable segments of society, while taking into account the importance of gender-sensitive employment and poverty eradication policies and strategies;

15. *Stresses* the need for structural reforms to strengthen corporate governance, accounting and auditing, in particular when inadequate policies can have systemic consequences;

16. *Reiterates* the importance of the orderly resolution of sovereign debt crises as well as greater predictability and order to the resolution of sovereign debt, including a voluntary code of conduct by sovereign debtors and private creditors, as well as other mechanisms under review, and notes the increasing voluntary use of collective action clauses in international sovereign bonds;

17. *Encourages* the efforts, including those of the Bretton Woods institutions, to improve the assessment of debt sustainability in low and middle-income countries through, inter alia, the development of better tools to deal with exogenous shocks and the need to take country-specific factors into account;

18. *Stresses* the importance of continuation of work on crisis prevention and resolution and encourages, in this regard, the creation of more effective surveillance, backed by lending facilities offering to emerging markets some form of contingent insurance that can be mobilized quickly and on a sufficiently large scale if a need arises;

19. *Notes* the impact of financial crisis or risk of contagion in developing countries, regardless of their size, and in this regard underlines the need to ensure that the international financial institutions have a suitable array of financial facilities and resources to respond in a timely and appropriate manner in accordance with their policies;

20. *Invites* further consideration of proposals on innovative public and private mechanisms for financing development on possible innovative sources of finance, taking note of the proposal to use special drawing rights allocations for development purposes, bearing in mind that any assessment of special drawing rights allocations must respect the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and the established rules of procedure of the Fund, which requires taking into account the global need for liquidity at the international level;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to work jointly with the international financial institutions to develop further analytical studies to assist in identifying policies that includes macroeconomic variables in favour of economic growth and sustainability, and to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 83 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Qatar:* draft resolution

External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/203 of 23 December 2003 on the external debt crisis and development, and recalling also the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[1] which, in particular, recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] adopted on 8 September 2000,

Concerned that the current global recovery has not contributed to significant progress in the poorest countries in attaining the agreed development goals or in solving the external debt problems of developing countries, and noting that the continuing debt and debt-servicing obligations of developing countries, in particular the heavily indebted poor developing countries, constitute an element that adversely affects their sustainable development,

Welcoming the further extension of the sunset clause of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, convinced that the implementation of the Initiative could be enhanced by streamlining conditionalities, in particular by eliminating structural and microconditions, and in this regard emphasizing the need to ensure that debt relief does not replace other sources of financing, and welcoming also the call in the communiqué issued by the joint International Monetary Fund/World Bank

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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Development Committee on 2 October 2004 urging all creditors to participate in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Reaffirms* the determination, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of developing countries;

3. *Emphasizes* that all creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations;

4. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and with the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and in this regard urges countries to direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards these objectives;

5. *Also stresses* that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, underscores that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability, and in this regard emphasizes that country-specific circumstances should be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses;

6. *Reiterates* the call upon developed countries, as expressed in the Millennium Declaration, on developed countries to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries, which requires additional financial resources;

7. *Notes with great concern* that, after reaching the completion point, the beneficiary countries of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative have not been able to achieve debt sustainability, and in this regard welcomes recent initiatives to consider a more comprehensive write-off of the official debt of the heavily indebted poor countries and other equally poor countries, including debt owed to multilateral financial institutions;

8. *Recognizes* the continued efforts of the heavily indebted poor countries to improve their domestic policies and economic management, and in this regard calls upon all creditors to encourage those efforts through further participation in the delivery of debt relief so as to ensure adequate and sufficiently concessional financing by international financing institutions and the donor community;

9. *Stresses* the importance of continued flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the need to keep the computational procedures and assumptions underlying debt sustainability analysis under review;

10. *Also stresses* the need for all creditors, including the Paris and London Clubs and other relevant forums, to pursue, where appropriate, debt relief measures vigorously and expeditiously;

[3] A/59/219.

11. *Notes* that the Evian Approach of the Paris Club can contribute to resolving with greater flexibility the debt problems of highly indebted developing countries that are not eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and in this regard calls upon creditor countries to ensure that the debt of such countries is treated in a way that reflects their financial needs and the objective of enhancing long-lasting debt sustainability;

12. *Calls upon* donor countries to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to low- and middle-income developing countries, in addition to those which are accounted for by debt forgiveness, in order to ensure that debt sustainability can be attained in the medium to long term without compromising public and private investment and spending for health and education, and in this regard stresses the need to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from official development assistance resources;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for more flexibility from the international community in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those which are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

14. *Also emphasizes* the need for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in their assessment of debt sustainability, to take into account fundamental changes caused, inter alia, by natural disasters, conflicts, changes in global growth prospects or in the terms of trade, especially for commodity-exporting developing countries;

15. *Takes note of* the new debt sustainability framework of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which aims at identifying countries that will be eligible for International Development Association grants, calls for transparency in the computation of the country policy and institutional assessments that form part of the framework, and also calls for an evaluation of its overall implications for low-income countries;

16. *Stresses* the need to find a comprehensive solution for the debt problems of heavily indebted low- and middle-income developing countries that are not eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and in this regard continues to encourage the exploration of innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries;

17. *Also stresses* the need to consider an international debt work-out mechanism, in the appropriate forums, the adoption of which should not preclude emergency financing in times of crisis, to promote fair burden-sharing and minimize moral hazard, which will engage debtors and creditors to come together to restructure unsustainable debts in a timely and efficient manner;

18. *Calls upon* the international community to support capacity-building in developing countries for the management of financial assets and liabilities in order to enhance debt-financing policies as an integral part of national development strategies;

19. *Also calls upon* the international community, including the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions as well as the private sector to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences

and summits, in particular those relating to the question of the external debt problem of developing countries;

20. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, development banks and funds and other multilateral institutions, to create a consultative group on external debt management aimed at facilitating cooperation and coordination among providers of technical assistance in debt management;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 84
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

Qatar:* draft resolution

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002 and 58/230 of 23 December 2003, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/64 of 16 September 2004,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and implementation of the International Conference on Financing for Development, prepared in collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders,[1] and the note by the Secretary-General on innovative sources of financing for development,[2]

Having considered the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, held in New York on 26 April 2004,[3]

Determined to continue to implement and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development and to strengthen the coordinated and coherent engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the financing for development process,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/59/270.

[2] A/59/272.

[3] A/59/92-E/2004/73.

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Reiterating the invitation to the World Trade Organization to strengthen its institutional relationship with the United Nations, particularly in the context of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development,

Welcoming international efforts aimed at identifying innovative and additional sources for financing development,

Welcoming with satisfaction in this regard the initiative launched by the Presidents of Brazil, France and Chile and the President of the Government of Spain, with the support of the Secretary-General, to convene in New York on 20 September 2004 a meeting of world leaders on action against hunger and poverty, and the resulting New York Declaration which has been supported by 109 countries,

Recognizing the link between financing for development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Reiterates* the call to implement fully and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development;

2. *Underlines*, in order to complement national development efforts, the importance of the full implementation of the commitment to enhance further the coherence and consistency of international monetary, financial and trading systems and in this context requests the Secretary-General to keep the actions taken under review;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[4] at all levels, and stresses also the importance of their full participation in the Monterrey follow-up process, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the United Nations and established modalities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the Director-General of the World Trade Organization in order to build on the ad hoc modality of interaction between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization in the preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development and to propose possible modalities to strengthen this relationship, including the participation of the United Nations in discussions of issues related to financing for development held under the auspices of the World Trade Organization;

5. *Recognizes* the issues of particular concern to developing countries acknowledged by world leaders in paragraph 28 of the Monterrey Consensus, and the importance and critical role that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable trading system would play in stimulating economic growth and development, particularly in the case of the developing countries where trade continues to be one of the most important sources of development financing and in this regard, while welcoming the decision taken by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004, stresses the need to retain the development dimension in the negotiations, as mandated by the Doha work programme;

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[4] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

6. *Underlines* the need to consider the establishment of innovative financial mechanisms for financing development, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

7. *Decides* to give further consideration to possible innovative sources of financing for development, including financing for the fight against hunger and poverty, during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, building in particular on the discussions initiated at the meeting of world leaders, with a view to feeding into the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to be held at the commencement of the sixtieth session of the Assembly pursuant to resolution 58/291 of 6 May 2004 and in this regard requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the issue of innovative sources of financing for development at its meetings to be held in 2005, including its high-level spring meeting;

8. *Reaffirms* the need to adopt policies and undertake measures to reduce the cost of transferring migrant remittances to developing countries;

9. *Notes* that, while foreign direct investment is a major source of financing development, the flow of such funds to developing countries remains uneven and in this regard calls upon developed countries to consider ways and means to stimulate source country measures to promote the flow of foreign direct investment in order to complement the domestic efforts made by developing countries to create a conducive environment for attracting investment;

10. *Expresses concern* about the insufficient levels of official development assistance which are below the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, urges the developed countries to fulfil this target as soon as possible and in this regard calls for enhanced and predictable aid flows to ensure the sustainability of the development efforts of developing countries;

11. *Stresses* that debt relief must play a key role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and that the definition and calculation of debt sustainability should relate to the capacity of a country to achieve its development goals; and stresses also the need to recognize the country-specific character of sustainability, to apply greater case-by-case flexibility in the setting and implementation of thresholds and to consider debt scenarios in the face of possible external shocks, while linking debt policy more closely with growth and development, as recognized by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;

12. *Notes* the lack of sufficient progress in the heavily indebted poor country process dealing with the debt of low-income countries and in this regard welcomes the proposals put forward calling for significant increases in grants and debt relief, including those that would provide up to 100 per cent debt relief from the international financial institutions;

13. *Expresses concern* that the issue of strengthening the voice and effective participation of developing countries in the decision-making processes of the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization has not yet been adequately addressed and in this regard invites these institutions to continue to examine this issue through the implementation of the principles of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making processes;

14. *Emphasizes* that corruption at all levels is a serious barrier to development and to effective resource mobilization and allocation, reaffirms the commitment expressed in the Monterrey Consensus to make the fight against corruption at all levels a priority, encourages all Governments to combat corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired funds and assets and to work for the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin, and welcomes the action taken in that regard at the national and international levels;

15. *Decides* to consider, by the first part of 2005, the appropriate modalities for holding the high-level dialogue on financing for development, taking into account developments in the preparations for the high-level event of the General Assembly to be held in 2005;

16. *Decides also* to consider at the high-level dialogue on financing for development in 2005 the timing and modalities for a follow-up conference to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as called for in paragraph 73 of the Consensus;

17. *Emphasizes* the need for an effective intergovernmental follow-up mechanism for the International Conference on Financing for Development and in this regard decides to consider the creation of an intergovernmental, geographically balanced committee for the effective follow-up of the Monterrey process;

18. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to explore the adoption of a multi-year programme of work for its high-level spring meeting;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda for the sixtieth session of the General Assembly the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit under this item an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the present resolution, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 86
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Qatar:* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002 and 58/226 of 23 December 2003,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decision 2004/300 of 23 July 2004,

Recalling the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2]

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[5]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-25/2, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

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Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[6] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, as proposed in the Cities Without Slums Initiative, and recalling further the goal contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation,

Recognizing that the overall thrust of the new strategic vision of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and its emphasis on the two global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance are strategic points of entry for the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, especially for guiding international cooperation in respect of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development,

Conscious of the need to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation,

Reiterating the call to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to increase the efforts to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective of supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including supporting shelter, related infrastructure-development programmes and housing-finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries,

Recognizing that humanitarian assistance in the field of human settlements must be provided in ways that will be supportive of reconstruction and long-term development,

Noting the convening of the second session of the World Urban Forum, organized by UN-Habitat in cooperation with the Government of Spain, the Autonomous Government of Catalonia and the Municipality of Barcelona, in Barcelona, from 13 to 17 September 2004,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[7]

2. *Recognizes* that Governments have the primary responsibility for the sound and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2] and stresses that the

[6] See resolution 55/2.

[7] A/59/198.

international community should fully implement its commitments to support the Governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts, through the provision of the requisite resources, capacity-building, the transfer of technology and the creation of an international enabling environment;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to continue their financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions, particularly non-earmarked contributions, to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its slum upgrading facility, and invites Governments to provide multi-year funding to support programme implementation;

4. *Calls upon* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund and the Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian people so as to enable UN-Habitat to assist in resolving the long-term deterioration in human settlement conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in fully realizing the objectives of the Programme;

5. *Recognizes* the important role of the UN-Habitat regional offices in providing operational support to developing countries and, in this regard, calls upon Governments to strengthen and support the offices financially;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

7. *Encourages* Governments to establish local, national and regional urban observatories and to provide financial and substantive support to UN-Habitat for the further development of methodologies for data collection, analysis and dissemination and for the preparation of the *State of the World's Cities* report;

8. *Invites* Governments to continue to promote linkages between urban and rural areas, in line with the Habitat Agenda which recognized that cities and rural areas are economically, socially and environmentally interdependent;

9. *Encourages* Governments to include issues pertaining to shelter and sustainable human settlements and urban poverty in their national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist;

10. *Urges* the donor community to support the efforts of developing countries to make pro-poor investments in services and infrastructure in order to improve living environments, in particular in slums and informal settlements;

11. *Requests* UN-Habitat to continue to support the efforts of countries affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies in developing rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for the transition from relief to development, and encourages UN-Habitat to continue to work closely with other relevant agencies within the United Nations system in this field;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to incorporate the assessment of progress made towards the target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 in his report on the review in 2005 of the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[6]

13. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to work together closely in the preparations for the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in order to ensure a fruitful policy discussion of the thematic cluster of issues on water, sanitation and human settlements;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

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Fifty-ninth session
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Agenda item 85 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Qatar:* draft resolution

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003 respectively, as well as its resolution 58/218 of 23 December 2003,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6]

Reaffirming also the continuing need to ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development,

Stressing that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recognizing that good governance at all levels is essential for sustainable development,

Noting that the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth session undertook an in-depth evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, focusing on the thematic clusters of water, sanitation and human settlements, and identified best practices, constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation,[7]

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/61, in which the Council endorsed the proposal of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session that the Commission's policy sessions take policy decisions on practical measures and options to expedite implementation in the selected thematic cluster of water, sanitation and human settlements, that the discussions of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting be based on the outcome of the review session, reports of the Secretary-General as well as other relevant inputs, and that, on the basis of those discussions, the chair of the thirteenth session of the Commission prepare a draft negotiating document for consideration at the policy session,[8]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[9] on the activities undertaken in the implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[4,5]

2. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and the other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and encourages them to report on concrete progress made in that regard;

3. *Calls* for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit and, to that end, for the fulfilment of the

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[6] See resolution 55/2.

[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 9* (E/2004/29).

[8] See ibid., *2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29).

[9] A/59/220.

provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;[5]

4. *Encourages* Governments to participate at the appropriate level with representatives from the relevant departments and agencies working in the areas of water, sanitation and human settlements in the intergovernmental preparatory meeting and the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

5. *Welcomes* the contributions of the regional commissions to the work of the Commission at its twelfth session, including the regional meetings focusing on the thematic cluster of water, sanitation and human settlements, and their inputs to the reports of the Secretary-General;[10]

6. *Invites* donor countries to continue to support the participation of experts from the developing countries in the areas of water, sanitation and human settlements at the thirteenth session of the Commission;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, which should contribute to the mobilization of efforts and resources towards the implementation of the commitments, goals and targets agreed upon in those areas;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in reporting to the Commission at its thirteenth session on the state of implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, with appropriate input from all levels, to submit thematic reports on each of the three issues, namely, water, sanitation and human settlements, taking into account their interlinkages while addressing the cross-cutting issues identified by the Commission at its eleventh session;[8]

9. *Requests* the Commission, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 and other relevant resolutions, to consider at its thirteenth session policy options in the cross-cutting issues related to the thematic cluster of water, sanitation and human settlements, including in particular progress in the means of implementation, notably financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer;

10. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on inter-agency cooperation,[11] and requests him to continue his efforts to strengthen system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and in this regard to submit a report on such inter-agency coordination activities and their terms of reference for consideration by the Economic and Social Council in 2005, through the Commission on Sustainable Development;

11. *Requests* the chair of the Commission on Sustainable Development to transmit the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council, to those bodies making preparations for the 2005 major event to review the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[6] and the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits;

[10] E/CN.17/2004/2, E/2004/12-E/CN.17/2004/3, E/CN.17/2004/4, E/CN.17/2004/5 and E/CN.17/2004/6.

[11] E/2004/12-E/CN.17/2004/3.

12. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development to make the arrangements necessary to ensure the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission;

13. *Welcomes* the convening of the second international expert meeting on a ten-year framework of programmes for sustainable consumption and production, to be held in Costa Rica in September 2005, and in this regard urges developed countries, while acknowledging their ongoing support, to continue and increase their support for those activities;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution.